5661-2

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

MARCH 1985

FEBRUARY INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	(Seas. Adj.)
Feb. 1985	8.9
Jan. 1985	8.0
Feb. 1984	9.3
U.S.	
Feb. 1985	7.3
Jan. 1985	7.4
Feb. 1984	7.8

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon	1977=100
Feb. 1985	109.7
Jan. 1985	109.3
Dec. 1984	108.5
Nov. 1984	108.1
Oct. 1984	108.2

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon	
Feb. 1985	56.6
Jan. 1985	57.0
Dec. 1984	55.4
Nov. 1984	49.2
Oct. 1984	55.5

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon	
Jan. 1985	38.9
Dec. 1984	39.8
Jan. 1984	39.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA	
Jan. 1985	306.8
Yearly Change	+ 4.0%
U.S.	
Feb. 1985	317.4
Yearly Change	+ 3.5
Portland Hotline	221-4132

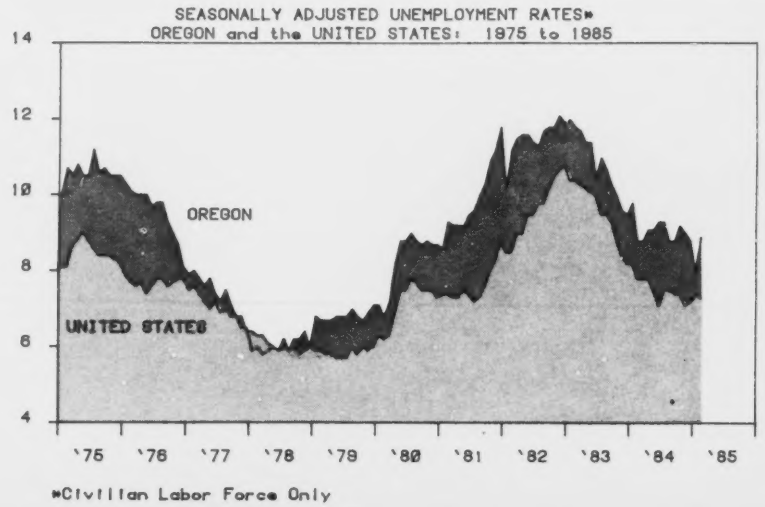
MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Duane Ackerson

In February, as in other recent months, Oregon gave signs of continuing economic health, despite an increase in the past month's unemployment rate and the problems evident in the lumber and wood products industry.

While the national unemployment rate in the past three months has shown some stability (7.2 in December, 7.4 in January, and 7.3 in February), Oregon's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has travelled by hops and skips, from 9.2 in December to 8.0 in January to 8.9 in February. All these rates, however, are below the annual average for 1984 of 9.4. Also, if we compare Oregon's performance in these past three months against where it stood in each of the corresponding months a year earlier (December, 1983: 10.1; January, 1984: 10.0; February, 1984: 9.3), it's apparent that Oregon's economy is still showing strength. These months show, in succession, rates that are 0.9, 2.0, and 0.4 of a point lower than their counterparts of a year before.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 8.5 for the first two months of 1985. This was nearly a point below 1984's annual average of 9.4 and 2.3 points below the 1983 annual average of 10.8. Even so, Oregon continues to qualify through April 6 for Federal Supplemental Compensation. If this program sunsets March 31, unemployment insurance claimants who have exhausted regular benefits, but have an unexpired claim, will qualify for Additional Benefits from the State of Oregon, at least through June 29, 1985.



RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	FEB. 1985 1/	JAN. 1985 2/	CHANGE	% CHANGE	FEB. 1984 5/
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3/	1,317,900	1,325,600	- 7,700	-0.6	1,319,000
UNEMPLOYMENT	145,000	137,700	7,300	5.3	137,200
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	11.0	10.4	XXX	XXX	10.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	8.9	8.0	XXX	XXX	9.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 4/	1,172,900	1,187,900	-15,000	-1.3	1,181,800

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED. 3/ INCLUDES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS AND OLDER. DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND COMMUTING. 4/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, FARM WORKERS, AND LABOR DISPUTANTS. 5/ DUE TO REVISED ESTIMATING PROCEDURES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1984 AND JANUARY 1985, DATA FOR 1985 AND THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	FEB. 1985 1/	JAN. 1985 2/	FEB. 1984	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1985	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1984
TOTAL 3/	1,003,900	1,003,100	976,400	800	27,500
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 4/	109.7	109.3	106.6	XXX	XXX
DIFFUSION INDEX 5/	56.6	57.0	62.4	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	192,400	194,300	192,200	- 1,900	200
DURABLE GOODS	142,500	143,500	141,100	- 1,000	1,400
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	62,000	62,700	64,400	- 700	- 2,400
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	31,700	32,400	33,700	- 700	- 2,000
VENEER & PLYWOOD	16,600	16,700	17,700	- 100	- 1,100
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	8,400	8,400	7,900	0	500
MOBILE HOMES	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	- 200
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	3,900	3,800	3,500	100	400
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,800	2,800	2,500	0	300
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	- 100
PRIMARY METALS	9,000	9,000	8,800	0	200
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	5,600	5,600	4,700	0	900
NONFERROUS METALS	3,400	3,400	4,100	0	- 700
FABRICATED METALS	9,900	10,000	9,900	- 100	0
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	4,900	4,800	4,400	100	500
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	5,000	5,200	5,500	- 200	- 500
MACHINERY	15,600	15,800	15,100	- 200	500
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	14,800	15,000	12,600	- 200	2,200
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	8,600	8,500	8,600	100	0
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	14,700	14,600	14,400	100	300
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	2,800	2,800	2,400	0	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	49,900	50,800	51,100	- 900	- 1,200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20,100	20,800	21,100	- 700	- 1,000
CANNING & PRESERVING	10,300	10,700	11,100	- 400	- 800
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	9,800	10,100	10,000	- 300	- 200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	- 200
APPAREL	2,500	2,700	2,700	- 200	- 200
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	8,800	8,800	9,000	0	- 200
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	11,000	11,200	10,800	- 200	200
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
PETROLEUM REFINING	500	400	500	100	0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	200
LEATHER PRODUCTS	500	500	500	0	0

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1985	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1984
(CONT.)					
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	811,500	808,800	784,200	2,700	27,300
MINING & QUARRYING	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	0
CONSTRUCTION	27,700	28,200	25,400	- 500	2,300
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	54,500	54,300	56,000	200	- 1,500
TRANSPORTATION	32,300	32,200	32,700	100	- 400
RAILROAD	5,100	5,100	5,400	0	- 300
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	17,200	17,100	17,000	100	200
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	10,000	10,000	10,300	0	- 300
COMMUNICATIONS	13,600	13,500	14,900	100	- 1,300
UTILITIES	8,600	8,600	8,400	0	200
TRADE	251,400	253,500	240,500	- 2,100	10,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	65,000	65,300	61,900	- 300	3,100
DURABLE GOODS	38,300	38,500	36,800	- 200	1,500
NONDURABLE GOODS	26,700	26,800	25,100	- 100	1,600
RETAIL TRADE	186,400	188,200	178,600	- 1,800	7,800
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	23,300	24,600	24,200	- 1,300	- 900
FOOD STORES	29,400	29,300	26,700	100	2,700
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	24,100	24,200	22,700	- 100	1,400
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	109,600	110,100	105,000	- 500	4,600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	66,900	67,200	64,100	- 300	2,800
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	23,000	23,200	23,300	- 200	- 300
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	43,900	44,000	40,800	- 100	3,100
SERVICES	207,800	205,300	198,800	2,500	9,000
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	22,600	22,700	22,400	- 100	200
HEALTH SERVICES	68,600	68,600	66,200	0	2,400
OTHER SERVICES	116,600	114,000	110,200	2,600	6,400
GOVERNMENT	201,900	199,100	198,100	2,800	3,800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	29,500	29,600	27,600	- 100	1,900
STATE GOVERNMENT	55,400	54,600	55,900	800	- 500
EDUCATION	22,900	22,400	23,300	500	- 400
OTHER STATE	32,500	32,200	32,600	300	- 100
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	117,000	114,900	114,600	2,100	2,400
EDUCATION	75,800	74,000	73,900	1,800	1,900
OTHER LOCAL	41,200	40,900	40,700	300	500
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	600	600	900	0	- 300

1/ PRELIMINARY

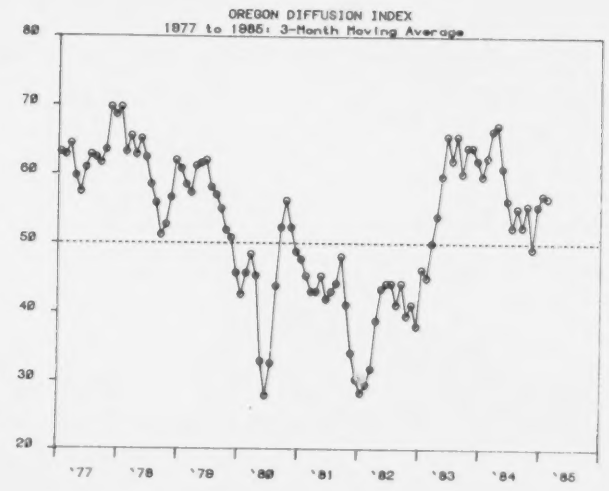
2/ REVISED

3/ INCLUDES FULL AND PART-TIME NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN PAY PERIODS INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS AND ARMED FORCES EXCLUDED. NOTE: ESTIMATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. ALL DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES AS AMENDED BY THE 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

4/ TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AND INDEXED TO 1977. DATA ON THE EARLIER INDEX (1972 = 100) CAN BE CONVERTED TO THE 1977 BASE PERIOD BY MULTIPLYING BY A FACTOR OF .8264, THE RATIO BETWEEN 1972'S ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (774,300) AND THAT OF 1977 (936,900).

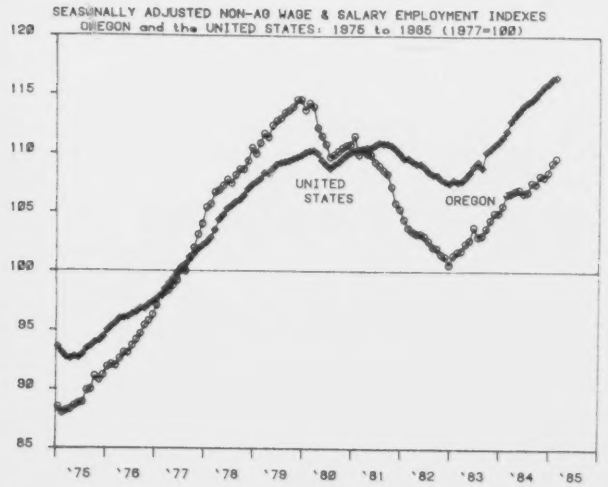
5/ THE DIFFUSION INDEX IS THE PERCENTAGE OF A SELECTED GROUP OF 43 INDUSTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT. HALF OF THOSE INDUSTRIES SHOWING NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1%) ARE COUNTED AS INCREASING.

The diffusion index, which is one of the best seismic (or "leading") indicators of tremors in the economy, shows considerable stability at present. The preliminary estimate of this index for February, at 56.6, is only 0.4 of a point lower than January's revised index of 57.0. The annual average for the diffusion index in 1984 was 57.7. This leading economic indicator has been quite stable over the last three months, representing an improvement over the latter half of 1984, when its performance was quite erratic. In the last half of that year, the diffusion index ranged from a high of 55.5 in October to a low of 49.2 in November, with an average for those six months of 53.3. (These figures are based on revised 1984 labor force data.) An economic slowdown may be in the offing when the diffusion index falls for several months in a row. However, previous to the dramatic dip of 6.3 points from October to November and the almost equally dramatic rebound of 6.2 points to 55.4 from November to December, the index has remained over 50.0 since its reading of 45.0 in February, 1983. This, coupled with an annual average for 1984 that is only 0.4 of a point lower than the 58.1 for 1983, suggests a fairly stable hiring picture overall.



Looking at the economy from the employment perspective, Oregon's nonfarm wage and salary employment gained 800 from January's 1,003,100 to February's 1,003,900. This increase may seem a modest one, but is encouraging when compared with the decline in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in December (-5,000) and January (-12,400). The February gain represented a stronger than anticipated performance. As a result, seasonally adjusted employment rose by 3,300, and the February wage and salary employment index increased to 109.7. This put the index 0.4 of a point above January, and at the highest level since May 1981.

The 800 wage and salary employment gain is the net result of a 2,700 job increase in nonmanufacturing and a 1,900 decrease in manufacturing. Lumber and wood products (-700) accounted for much of this decrease, along with food and kindred products (-700). When seasonally adjusted, lumber and wood (-1,600) shows a greater drop than food and kindred products (-400). In the latter sector, we would normally expect, and have experienced, lower employment levels in the canning and preserving component at this time of year than during the summer and early fall. Within lumber and wood products, logging and sawmills were responsible for most of the downward movement. With February's lumber and wood products employment at 2,400 less than a year ago, and with more layoffs and closures pending, this sector of the Oregon economy may be in for some rough sledding in the next few months.



Within nonmanufacturing, all major industry sectors except finance, insurance and real estate showed strength. Trade declined from January to February by -2,100 based on raw data. Most of this decline was in the retail portion(-1,800); within retail, holiday-sensitive areas like general merchandise (-1,300) and other retail (-500) showed the most change. This decline was to be anticipated as part of the post holiday and post year-end clearance shopping doldrums, when the gift exchange counters are apt to be the busiest places in stores. When seasonally adjusted, trade showed a 300 increase. One reason why the seasonal decline was less than usual is that fewer workers (about 500 less than the 5,000 extra usually hired for that period) were added to the work force this past holiday season. So, there were fewer temporary employees to be laid off. Based on raw numbers, construction declined by 500. With the coming of winter, this industry generally goes into hibernation. However, as with trade, this year's February decline was less than usual. Like trade, construction made a 300 gain after seasonal adjustment.

In short, despite some problems ahead, especially in lumber and wood products, the Oregon economy continues to show signs of general good health. □

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM

Mike Staten

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, also known as the BLS 790 Program, is the leading monthly barometer of employment change in the economy. The program consists of a survey that has been in continuous existence since 1915 and is jointly managed by the 50 states and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its purpose is to report monthly employment, earnings, and hours information for the nation, states, and major subareas of the states.

The survey produces a wide variety of monthly estimates for employment and earnings information that include:

-Numbers of nonfarm employees by industry, at the national, state and local area levels,

-Gross hours and earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers by industry,

-Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers by industry,

-Historical tables showing employment, hours, and earnings trends over the years and

-Seasonally adjusted estimates for some types of information.

Information gathered by the survey has many applications. It is used by businesses to guide decisions on plant locations, sales, and purchases and to construct escalation clauses for long-term supply or construction contracts that depend on the movement of average hourly earnings for a selected industry. It is used by labor and management to negotiate labor contracts based upon industry or area hourly earnings and weekly hours series. It is used by businesses and economists to detect and plan for swings in the business cycle using average weekly hours series, and to draw comparisons between a given business and the industry or economy as a whole.

Additional uses by business, labor, and government are to analyze business and economic conditions, project future industry and occupational trends, aid in marketing studies, forecast business cycles, draw new business to the state and local areas, and determine demand for labor in particular industries.

The survey itself is conducted with employers, both large and small, filling out a report form for their pay period which includes the 12th of each month. This employment, payroll and hours report is then returned to the State Employment Security Agency where all the data is collected, tabulated, and transmitted to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report form is then returned to the employer to collect the next month's data.

Additional information on the CES Program is available by writing to:

Cooperating Representative, BLS
State of Oregon Employment Division
Department of Human Resources
875 Union Street N.E.
Salem, OR 97311

or calling:

(503)378-8658 (direct)
1-800-237-3710 X88658 (toll free).□

1983 COVERED EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLL DATA NOW AVAILABLE

The annual publication, Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls by Industry and County, is now available for 1983. Tables within the publication depict employment and payroll data at the four-digit industry level (using Federal Standard Industrial Classification codes) for the state and two-digit industry level for each Oregon county. If you have not received a copy and would like to be placed on the mailing list, please contact:

Oregon Employment Division R & S
Attn: ES 202
875 Union Street, NE
Salem, OR 97311
Telephone: 378-8654
Toll Free in Oregon: 1-800-237-3710 X 8-8654 □

LABOR FORCE BENCHMARK

Fred Klatz

In last month's issue of Labor Trends an article entitled "Annual Employment Revisions" discussed the process by which nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates for each industry are revised annually. That process essentially involves replacing earlier sample-based industry employment estimates with more complete counts obtained from payroll tax reports of employers covered by the unemployment insurance program. Employment estimates for 1984 on both the old (1983) and new (1984) benchmarks were also compared to illustrate the magnitude of revisions made to the major industry groups.

In this article, we will discuss the annual benchmarking process by which the resident labor force, unemployment, and total employment data are revised, and show the effect this had on the published labor force series.

Before discussing the annual benchmarking procedure, it is first necessary to understand how the monthly estimates are made. The procedure is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BLS, in cooperation with the Census Bureau, conducts a monthly household survey nationwide called the Current Population Survey (CPS). From this survey of about 60,000 households, the nation's total employment and unemployment statistics are derived.

In Oregon, estimating unemployment is complicated by the fact that the number of CPS households here is too small (about 800) for direct use. Therefore, an alternate procedure is used. An independent unemployment estimate is derived using unemployment insurance (UI) administrative data, nonfarm industry employment data, special surveys, and Census information. This "handbook" estimate, (so called because the instructions are contained in a technical manual) reflects different data bases

among states. This is because unemployment insurance laws differ from state to state. But by adjusting the state handbook results by the U.S. CPS estimates, more comparable employment and unemployment estimates are derived. This CPS adjustment consists of developing a six-month running average for the most current handbook and CPS estimates. The CPS average divided by the handbook average yields an adjustment factor that is applied to the current month's handbook estimate. This process is followed for both the total employment and unemployment estimate.

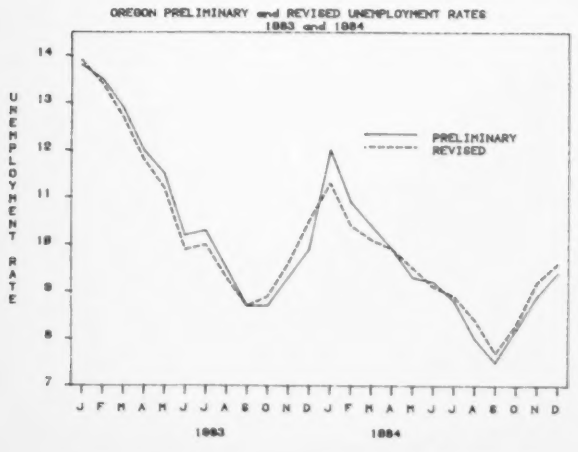
At year end, the annual average CPS data for Oregon is statistically accurate enough (7-1/2% error at a 6% unemployment rate) to use independently. The annual CPS data is then allocated to individual months based on the revised handbook trends.

The table below shows how the revised Oregon labor force data for 1983 and 1984 compares to the estimates previously published.

	Change - Revised vs Preliminary	
	1984	1983
Civilian Labor Force	+13,600	+4,000
Unemployment	+ 1,100	0
Unemployment Rate	No Change (9.4%)	No Change (10.8%)
Total Employment	+12,500	+4,000

Although both the labor force and unemployment levels were revised upward in 1984, the annual average unemployment rate did not change. Also, the slight increase in the revised 1983 employment had no impact on the rate. The monthly unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) during 1983 and 1984 also changed very little, as the accompanying graph reveals.

To be sure, benchmarking economic statistics is not a very exciting subject. But it is a necessary annual process to ensure that these data series are sufficiently reliable and accurate to support their many uses, such as policy development and allocation of resources. Those readers who are interested in the more detailed revisions should refer to the 1983 and 1984 labor force tables for Oregon which are included in this issue of Labor Trends. □



STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Unemployment rates declined in every state between 1983 and 1984, according to annual average estimates released recently by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Higher than average unemployment rates were centered in the more highly industrialized states of the East North Central, East South Central, and Pacific regions. The largest year-to-year decrease occurred in Arizona, while West Virginia, at 15.0%, still experienced the highest jobless rate among all the states. New Hampshire and South Dakota had the lowest rates-both 4.3%.

Oregon's unemployment rate dropped to 9.4% last year from 10.8% in 1983. Despite this improvement, Oregon's rate ranked 7th highest in 1984 compared to 13th highest in 1983.

	1984 Rank	1984	1983	Change
United States		7.5	9.6	-2.1
West Virginia	1	15.0	18.0	-3.0
Michigan	2	11.2	14.2	-3.0
Alabama	3	11.1	13.7	-2.6
Mississippi	4	10.8	12.6	-1.8
Louisiana	5	10.0	11.8	-1.8
Alaska	5	10.0	10.3	-0.3
Washington	6	9.5	11.2	-1.7
Ohio	7	9.4	12.2	-2.8
Oregon	7	9.4	10.8	-1.4
Kentucky	8	9.3	11.7	-2.4
Pennsylvania	9	9.1	11.8	-2.7
Illinois	9	9.1	11.4	-2.3
Arkansas	10	8.9	10.1	-1.2
Tennessee	11	8.6	11.5	-2.9
Indiana	11	8.6	11.1	-2.5
Nevada	12	7.8	9.8	-2.0
California	12	7.8	9.7	-1.9
New Mexico	13	7.5	10.1	-2.6
Montana	14	7.4	8.8	-1.4
Wisconsin	15	7.3	10.4	-3.1
Missouri	16	7.2	9.9	-2.7
Idaho	16	7.2	9.8	-2.6
New York	16	7.2	8.6	-1.4
South Carolina	17	7.1	10.0	-2.9
Oklahoma	18	7.0	9.0	-2.0
Iowa	18	7.0	8.1	-1.1
North Carolina	19	6.7	8.9	-2.2
Utah	20	6.5	9.2	-2.7
Florida	21	6.3	8.6	-2.3
Wyoming	21	6.3	8.4	-2.1
Minnesota	21	6.3	8.2	-1.9
Delaware	22	6.2	8.1	-1.9
New Jersey	22	6.2	7.8	-1.6
Maine	23	6.1	9.0	-2.9
Georgia	24	6.0	7.5	-1.5
Texas	25	5.9	8.0	-2.1
Colorado	26	5.6	6.6	-1.0
Hawaii	26	5.6	6.5	-0.9
Maryland	27	5.4	6.9	-1.5
Rhode Island	28	5.3	8.3	-3.0
Vermont	29	5.2	6.9	-1.7
Kansas	29	5.2	6.1	-0.9
North Dakota	30	5.1	5.6	-0.5
Arizona	31	5.0	9.1	-4.1
Virginia	31	5.0	6.1	-1.1
Massachusetts	32	4.8	6.9	-2.1
Connecticut	33	4.6	6.0	-1.4
Nebraska	34	4.4	5.7	-1.3
New Hampshire	35	4.3	5.4	-1.1
South Dakota	35	4.3	5.4	-1.1

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Jason Yohannan

Oregon's long-suffering construction sector, which finally tasted some recovery in 1984, got extra help from Mother Nature in January -an unusually dry, albeit cold, month for typically wet western Oregon. Heavy construction projects continued to roll along, and slight improvement in some real estate markets helped the residential building construction and plumbing-heating-air conditioning sectors a bit. The end result was the longest January workweek for construction workers in Oregon since 1976, 34.2 hours.

Five industries showed moderate to large over-the-month declines in hours. The end of the Christmas rush slowed work in retail trade, where falling weekly hours were concentrated in general merchandise and apparel stores. January hours for apparel manufacturers (37.3) were low compared to December (41.6), but 37.3 was very much in line with what this industry has experienced during January in the past; December was just an unusually high month. Hours for furniture producers dropped dramatically as overtime work came to a virtual halt. Canning and preserving experienced a small loss, entirely at the expense of coastal seafood workers. Now comes the bad news. Commodore Home Systems ceased operations in Linn County, and the state's remaining mobile home manufacturers posted a meager 26.8 hour average workweek, the lowest on record. One month does not constitute a trend, but recent business has not been good in this industry.

Hours and earnings statistics for manufacturing industries are also available for metropolitan areas within Oregon. An accompanying graph shows annual average hourly earnings for production workers in manufacturing industries from 1978 to 1984 for Oregon and its four metropolitan areas (data for Portland prior to 1983 is unavailable because of the recent geographical redefinition, for statistical purposes, of this area). Two themes stand out: 1) average wages differ between metropolitan areas, and 2) earnings increases have slowed recently.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

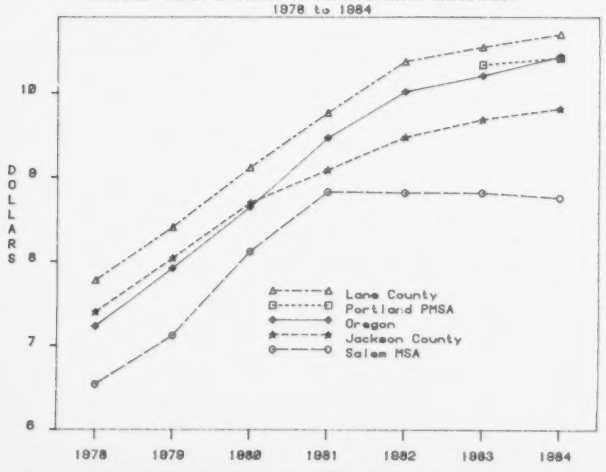
	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 2/ 1985	Dec. 3/ 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 2/ 1985	Dec. 3/ 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 2/ 1985	Dec. 3/ 1984	Jan. 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$415.06	$421.08	$411.08	38.9	39.8	39.3	$10.67	$10.58	$10.46
Durable Goods	425.02	432.95	421.74	39.5	40.5	39.9	10.76	10.69	10.57
Lumber & Wood Products	440.16	461.04	437.40	39.3	40.8	39.8	11.20	11.30	10.99
Logging & Sawmills	477.98	491.26	468.06	40.2	40.6	39.7	11.89	12.10	11.79
Veneer & Plywood	433.68	476.02	443.30	39.0	42.2	40.3	11.12	11.28	11.00
Millwork & Struct Wood	339.85	356.00	340.75	38.1	40.0	39.9	8.92	8.90	8.54
Mobile Homes	218.15	258.66	244.61	26.8	32.7	33.1	8.14	7.91	7.39
Other Wood Products	438.90	441.90	447.58	39.9	40.1	40.8	11.00	11.02	10.97
Furniture & Fixtures	235.10	292.99	261.46	31.6	38.4	34.0	7.44	7.63	7.69
Primary Metals	480.73	496.94	513.97	41.3	43.1	43.3	11.64	11.53	11.87
Fabricated Metals	382.28	393.02	388.68	38.0	39.9	39.5	10.06	9.85	9.84
Machinery	431.48	423.28	408.24	40.1	40.7	40.5	10.76	10.40	10.08
Nondurable Goods	386.80	389.88	378.75	37.3	38.0	37.5	10.37	10.26	10.10
Food & Kindred Products	318.76	322.54	312.12	35.3	36.2	36.0	9.03	8.91	8.67
Canning & Preserving	258.96	267.46	252.34	33.2	34.6	34.1	7.80	7.73	7.40
Other Food Products	402.53	403.37	399.25	38.3	38.6	38.8	10.51	10.45	10.29
Textile Mill Products	233.02	231.84	213.24	38.2	38.9	35.6	6.10	5.96	5.99
Apparel	205.52	226.72	212.14	37.3	41.6	38.5	5.51	5.45	5.51
Paper & Allied Products	600.67	614.18	559.08	41.8	43.1	41.2	14.37	14.25	13.57
Printing & Publishing	422.53	406.00	416.42	36.3	35.0	36.4	11.64	11.60	11.44
Construction 4/	487.01	474.50	494.67	34.2	32.5	33.0	14.24	14.60	14.99
Communications & Utilities 5/	493.42	500.35	511.20	39.6	39.9	40.0	12.46	12.54	12.78
Trade 5/	281.87	288.12	283.40	33.2	34.3	33.9	8.49	8.40	8.36
Wholesale Trade	375.55	386.32	390.37	37.0	37.8	37.9	10.15	10.22	10.30
Retail Trade	236.76	242.96	232.96	31.4	32.7	32.0	7.54	7.43	7.28
Banking & Insurance	268.46	277.03	273.42						
State & Local Government	326.70	327.63	320.11						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

The Eugene/Lane County Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) shows the highest average manufacturing wage of Oregon's four MSA's, while the Salem MSA (Marion and Polk counties) ranks fourth. Portland ranks right up with Eugene, while Medford/Jackson County falls in between. This does not necessarily indicate that a logger, for example, in Salem would receive less pay than a logger in Eugene. Most of the difference is due to the industrial mix of the areas. Salem's primary manufacturing industry is food products, whereas Eugene relies very heavily on lumber and wood products. On a statewide basis, average hourly earnings in the food products industry ($8.39) during 1984 were significantly lower than hourly earnings in lumber and wood products ($11.09).

The year 1981 brought the beginning of the end of rapid wage increases. Although wages are still climbing (except in Salem, where average wages have fallen slightly), the pace of growth has slowed considerably. This reflects a slowing of Consumer Price Index increases, which several labor contracts are tied to, along with wage concessions granted in the past couple of years by workers in some industries trying to cope with higher production costs (metals) or lower market prices (lumber and wood).□

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
1978 to 1984



EMPLOYER'S CORNER

Dorothy Monnier

OREGON JOB SERVICE EMPLOYER COMMITTEES (JSECs) WIN THE NATIONAL "OUTSTANDING JSEC OF THE YEAR" AWARD . . . . .

On February 28, 1985, Oregon Job Service Employer Committee's (JSEC's) won national recognition in Washington, D.C. during an Employers National Job Service Committee meeting. They were selected as the "Outstanding Job Service Employer Committee (JSEC) of the year."

JSEC's are groups of employers working at the local and state level to improve the service of the State Employment Division. Oregon was selected because of its demonstrated commitment to government and business working together. This award was presented to Faye Meske, Portland Emanuel Hospital, who is currently the State JSEC chairperson, and to Ray Thorne, Oregon State Employment Division Administrator.

Faye Meske feels an important factor that set Oregon JSEC's apart from other states was the visible working relationship of local Employment Division managers with local employers and the accessibility and responsiveness of the Employment Division Administrator. Oregon JSEC's gained recognition for sponsoring seminars on Unemployment Insurance, UI Hearings Process, Employment at Will, Time Management, Developing Employee Policies and Handbooks, How to Deal with Problem Employees, and other topics. In addition to seminars, the Portland JSEC's voiced a need for the Employment Division to provide service to professional applicants and employers who need managerial or technical applicants. Consequently in November a Pilot Project began in Portland called the "Professional Placement Service".

Ray Thorne sees a direct benefit from the employer involvement in improving agency services. Employers provide a valuable insight into our process.

BECOME INVOLVED with your local JSEC. Contact your nearest Employment Division manager and find out what is happening in your community.□

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

The Oregon Labor Trends is published monthly by the Research and Statistics Section of the Oregon Employment Division, Raymond P. Thorne, Administrator.

Send comments, questions, and address changes ATTN: R&S-LMI or Phone (503) 378-8657 or toll free 1-800-237-3710 ext. 8-8657.

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EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1984 Benchmark
March 1985 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1983 1/

	Annual Average 2/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,341.0	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,322.3	1,330.3	1,342.8	1,378.3	1,353.9	1,353.8	1,350.7	1,346.4	1,343.3	1,338.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	145.0	182.3	177.1	168.5	157.0	150.8	136.1	135.9	126.1	116.9	119.7	129.3	140.2
Percent of Labor Force	10.8	13.9	13.4	12.7	11.8	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.9	9.6	10.5
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	10.8	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.3	10.2	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,196.0	1,132.4	1,139.8	1,153.8	1,173.3	1,192.0	1,242.2	1,218.0	1,227.7	1,233.8	1,226.7	1,214.0	1,198.3

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1983 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	966.7	929.7	931.9	940.1	952.6	963.6	988.9	964.6	969.9	990.1	994.1	991.5	983.4
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	103.2	101.4	101.7	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.8	103.0	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.0	105.0
Diffusion Index 5/	58.1	46.2	45.0	50.0	53.9	59.7	65.5	62.0	65.5	60.1	63.9	63.9	62.0
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	188.8	176.3	176.1	178.1	179.5	182.2	192.8	195.4	201.0	201.3	199.2	194.4	189.6
Durable Goods	135.1	126.3	126.6	128.2	129.8	131.8	137.2	139.0	140.7	141.1	141.1	140.6	138.4
Lumber & Wood Products	62.6	54.7	56.0	57.2	58.8	60.9	65.1	66.4	67.6	68.0	67.2	65.8	63.7
Logging & Sawmills	32.8	28.2	29.3	29.9	30.2	31.6	34.3	35.2	36.0	36.2	35.5	34.5	32.6
Veneer & Plywood	17.7	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.9
Millwork & Structural Wood	7.2	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Mobile Homes	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other Wood Products	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
Furniture & Fixtures	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6
Primary Metals	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3
Nonferrous Metals	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fabricated Metals	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Other Fabricated Metals	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7
Machinery	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.3
Instruments & Related Products	14.8	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Nondurable Goods	53.8	50.0	49.5	49.9	49.7	50.4	55.6	56.4	60.3	60.2	58.1	53.8	51.2
Food & Kindred Products	24.2	20.8	20.5	20.9	20.9	21.1	26.1	26.5	30.3	30.2	28.0	23.6	20.9
Canning and Preserving	14.1	10.8	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	16.1	16.3	20.2	19.9	17.5	13.2	10.7
Other Food Products	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
Printing & Publishing	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Petroleum Refining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Leather Products	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

1983 CONT.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	779.1	753.4	755.8	762.0	773.1	781.4	796.1	769.2	768.9	788.8	794.9	797.1	793.8
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
Construction	27.0	23.0	22.3	22.3	23.9	25.3	27.6	29.5	31.2	31.6	31.6	28.6	26.7
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	55.4	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.7	55.1	55.9	56.3	51.3	57.4	57.1	56.9	57.2
Transportation	32.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.2	31.9	32.4	32.6	33.7	33.4	33.1	33.4
Railroad	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.7	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.5	17.8	18.1	17.6	17.5	17.8
Other Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
Communications	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1	10.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3
Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Trade	242.6	230.3	228.8	231.6	236.3	240.2	246.3	246.1	248.1	250.9	247.8	251.2	253.0
Wholesale Trade	62.6	60.1	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.4	62.5	63.2	64.3	65.3	64.5	64.9	63.5
Durable Goods	36.8	35.4	35.4	35.7	36.1	36.5	37.0	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.4
Nondurable Goods	25.8	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.6	24.9	25.5	25.4	26.6	27.6	26.9	27.4	26.1
Retail Trade	180.0	170.2	168.7	170.9	175.6	178.8	183.8	182.9	183.8	185.6	183.3	186.3	189.5
General Merchandise	24.0	23.9	23.1	22.6	22.9	22.8	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.8	24.2	26.4	28.0
Food Stores	27.2	25.9	25.7	25.8	27.2	27.6	28.3	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.9	28.3
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	22.0	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.1	22.7	22.6	22.6
Other Retail Trade	106.7	100.0	99.4	101.7	104.2	106.6	109.8	109.2	109.7	111.2	108.9	109.4	110.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	64.5	62.6	62.6	63.3	64.1	64.4	65.5	65.5	66.0	65.8	65.0	64.5	64.6
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.5
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	41.0	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.8	41.2	42.1	41.9	42.4	42.2	41.4	41.0	41.1
Services	194.6	187.1	189.8	191.4	194.5	195.2	197.2	194.9	195.2	197.6	196.9	197.4	197.8
Hotels & Personal Services	23.0	22.1	22.0	22.5	23.5	23.4	23.9	23.5	23.9	23.6	22.7	22.3	22.1
Health Services	66.4	65.2	65.4	65.7	66.3	66.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.2	66.3	66.3	66.3
Other Services	105.3	99.8	102.4	103.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	104.3	104.1	106.8	107.9	108.8	109.4
Government	192.3	194.9	196.5	197.4	198.2	199.6	201.8	175.1	175.2	183.6	194.7	196.9	193.1
Federal	29.0	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.3	29.1	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.1	29.2	28.4	28.2
State Government	51.7	51.7	52.2	52.1	52.6	52.7	54.1	48.7	49.1	49.0	53.3	54.0	51.3
Education	21.5	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.4	17.7	17.4	17.7	23.0	23.2	22.7
Other State	30.3	29.2	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.1	31.7	31.0	31.7	31.3	30.3	30.8	28.6
Local Government	111.5	115.1	116.4	117.2	117.3	117.8	117.4	96.0	95.8	104.5	112.2	114.5	113.6
Education	69.4	73.5	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.9	74.3	52.3	52.2	61.9	70.6	73.0	72.3
Other Local	42.1	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.8	41.9	43.1	43.7	43.6	42.6	41.6	41.5	41.3
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.5	.7	.7	6.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force using unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1984 Benchmark
March 1985 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1984 1/

	Annual Average 2/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,335.0	1,324.7	1,319.0	1,322.2	1,334.9	1,340.1	1,363.2	1,342.6	1,334.5	1,333.2	1,340.3	1,333.5	1,331.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	125.0	149.9	137.2	132.9	132.8	126.8	124.4	119.7	111.5	102.9	110.9	122.9	128.1
Percent of Labor Force	9.4	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.4	7.7	8.3	9.2	9.6
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.2
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,210.0	1,174.8	1,181.8	1,189.3	1,202.1	1,213.3	1,238.8	1,222.9	1,223.0	1,230.3	1,229.4	1,210.6	1,203.6

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1984 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1,004.0	968.1	976.4	985.8	994.8	1,004.2	1,017.0	999.9	1,011.5	1,024.9	1,029.6	1,020.5	1,015.5
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	107.2	105.6	106.6	106.7	106.9	107.0	106.7	106.8	107.6	107.5	108.2	108.1	108.5
Diffusion Index 5/	57.7	59.7	62.4	66.3	67.1	60.9	56.2	52.3	55.1	52.4	55.5	49.2	55.4
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	198.7	188.1	192.2	192.5	194.9	197.1	200.4	202.0	210.0	209.2	205.4	197.9	195.0
Durable Goods	145.7	137.7	141.1	141.6	144.5	145.7	148.1	148.6	151.4	150.7	148.1	145.8	144.5
Lumber & Wood Products	66.0	62.8	64.4	64.3	65.1	66.0	68.2	67.7	69.1	69.0	66.8	65.2	63.8
Logging & Sawmills	35.2	33.0	33.7	33.7	33.9	34.9	36.9	36.9	37.7	37.4	35.7	34.5	33.5
Veneer & Plywood	17.2	17.1	17.7	17.5	17.8	17.4	17.4	16.7	17.0	17.4	17.1	16.9	16.7
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Mobile Homes	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Other Wood Products	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Furniture & Fixtures	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4
Primary Metals	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nonferrous Metals	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
Fabricated Metals	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Other Fabricated Metals	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Machinery	15.7	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.1	16.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.9	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.9
Transportation Equipment	8.3	7.8	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.3	7.8
Instruments & Related Products	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nondurable Goods	53.1	50.4	51.1	50.9	50.4	51.4	52.3	53.4	58.6	58.5	57.3	52.1	50.5
Food & Kindred Products	22.8	20.7	21.1	20.7	20.3	21.0	21.3	22.5	27.9	28.5	27.3	22.2	20.6
Canning and Preserving	12.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.8	17.1	18.0	16.5	11.7	10.1
Other Food Products	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.5
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Apparel	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Paper & Allied Products	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Petroleum Refining	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.3
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Leather Products	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4

1984 Cont.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	805.3	780.0	784.2	793.3	799.9	807.1	816.6	797.9	801.5	815.7	824.2	822.6	820.5
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Construction	29.9	25.5	25.4	26.2	27.0	28.6	30.6	33.2	34.6	34.1	32.9	31.0	29.7
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	56.2	56.1	56.0	56.5	56.0	56.4	56.9	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.1
Transportation	33.4	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.0	34.1	33.7	33.1	32.9
Railroad	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2
Trucking & Warehousing	17.7	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.9	17.7
Other Transportation	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.0
Communications	14.1	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6
Utilities	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
Trade	252.4	241.6	240.5	243.8	247.7	250.5	254.4	254.7	256.9	259.8	258.1	259.8	261.3
Wholesale Trade	64.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.5	64.4	64.9	65.2	65.9	66.1	65.6	65.6
Durable Goods	38.0	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.4
Nondurable Goods	26.2	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.6	27.4	27.6	27.3	27.2
Retail Trade	188.2	179.7	178.6	181.4	184.6	187.0	190.0	189.8	191.7	193.9	192.0	194.2	195.7
General Merchandise	24.8	25.7	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.5	24.9	26.4	26.9
Food Stores	28.1	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.3	27.2	27.9	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.3	29.5
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	24.1	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.5
Other Retail Trade	111.3	104.4	105.0	107.6	109.6	111.6	113.4	112.2	113.5	115.7	113.4	114.0	114.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	65.7	63.8	64.1	64.5	64.9	64.4	66.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.5
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.3	23.3
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	42.2	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.5	40.9	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.1	43.2
Services	205.0	196.1	198.8	201.9	204.7	205.8	207.0	206.5	208.1	208.5	209.0	206.9	206.6
Hotels & Personal Services	23.5	22.2	22.4	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.2	23.6	23.1	22.8
Health Services	67.5	65.9	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.1	67.8	67.9	68.4	68.1	68.6	68.4	68.2
Other Services	114.0	108.0	110.2	112.1	114.1	114.8	114.7	114.2	115.3	116.2	116.8	115.4	115.6
Government	194.6	195.6	198.1	199.0	198.1	199.7	199.7	178.2	176.6	188.1	199.7	201.8	200.0
Federal	29.1	27.7	27.6	27.7	28.0	28.5	30.0	30.2	30.2	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.9
State Government	54.5	55.3	55.9	56.3	55.7	55.9	55.7	51.1	50.8	51.0	55.9	56.0	54.8
Education	21.9	22.6	23.3	23.4	22.9	22.9	22.9	17.9	17.7	18.1	23.6	23.9	23.2
Other State	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.8	33.2	33.1	32.9	32.3	32.1	31.6
Local Government	110.9	112.6	114.6	115.0	114.4	115.3	114.0	96.9	95.6	107.4	114.0	116.0	115.3
Education	69.3	72.2	73.9	73.9	73.2	73.1	71.3	54.1	53.2	65.4	72.3	74.4	74.1
Other Local	41.7	40.4	40.7	41.1	41.2	42.2	42.7	42.8	42.4	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.2
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.6	.6	.2	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force using unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.